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14. A method as in claim 4 wherein the distal portion of the applicator is adapted for insertion into a patient and proximal portion remains outside of the patient, the method further comprising inserting the distal portion of the applicator, percutaneously, into the body of a mammal.

15. A method as in claim 4, wherein the distal portion of the applicator is adapted for insertion into a patient and proximal portion remains outside of the patient, the method further comprising inserting the applicator via an incision into a mammal.

16. A method as in claim 14, wherein the distal portion of the applicator is adapted for insertion into a patient and proximal portion remains outside of the patient, the method further comprising inserting the applicator via a natural orifice into a mammal.

17. A method as in claim 2, wherein the step of applying a predetermined volume of fluent, pre-polymeric material to the tissue defines a first cycle of a cyclical procedure, the method further comprising applying a second predetermined volume of fluent pre-polymeric material to the tissue in a second cycle.

18. A method as in claim 17, wherein the first and second predetermined volumes of fluent pre-polymeric material are essentially the same.

19. A method as in claim 17, wherein the step of applying actinic light to the material is effected between the first and second cycles.

20. A method as in claim 1, wherein the step of applying the fluent pre-polymeric material involves spraying the fluent pre-polymeric material onto the tissue.

21. A method of aiming a fluent delivery device and for irradiating fluent material delivered by the device, comprising:

providing a delivery and activating device having an applicator constructed and arranged to deliver fluent material in a predetermined pattern, the device having an emitter that emits electromagnetic radiation in a substantially corresponding pattern;

preliminary irradiating a tissue surface with light in the predetermined pattern using the light pattern as a guide to orient the device at a selected location with respect to the tissue;

thereafter delivering the fluent material onto the tissue at the location in the predetermined pattern; and

thereafter emitting electromagnetic radiation from the emitter onto the fluent material to activate the material to convert it to a non-fluent state.

22. A method as in claim 21, wherein the step of delivering the fluent material onto the tissue involves spraying the fluent material onto the tissue.

23. A method as in claim 22, wherein the step of spraying the fluent material onto the tissue involves delivering a bolus

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of pre-polymer fluid into a gas stream moving at a velocity sufficient to atomize the pre-polymer fluid to form a spray.

24. A method as in claim 22, wherein the spraying step involves spraying the fluent material onto the tissue in a generally conical spray pattern.

25. A method as in claim 21, wherein the step of emitting electromagnetic radiation onto the fluent material to activate the material involves emitting actinic light from the emitter onto the fluent material.

26. A method as in claim 21, wherein the step of delivering fluent material onto the tissue involves delivering a predetermined volume of the fluent material onto the tissue.

27. A method as in claim 21, wherein the steps of delivering the fluent material onto the tissue and thereafter emitting electromagnetic radiation onto the fluent material to convert it to a non-fluent state defines a first cycle of operation, the method further comprising a second cycle involving delivering fluent material onto the tissue and emitting electromagnetic radiation from the emitter onto the fluent material to convert it to a non-fluent state.

28. A method as in claim 27, wherein each of the first and second cycles involves delivering a predetermined volume of fluent material onto the tissue.

29. A method as in claim 28 wherein the predetermined volume of fluent material delivered in each of the first and second cycles is essentially the same.

30. A method as in claim 21, further comprising orienting the delivery and activating device with respect to the tissue with a gauge.

31. A method as in claim 21, further comprising allowing a microprocessor to activate the emitter automatically following the delivery of the fluent material onto the tissue.

32. A method of applying, to mammalian tissue, a polymeric, non-fluent material, comprising:

applying an initially entirely fluent, pre-polymeric material to the tissue by emitting the pre-polymeric material from an emission element located on an applicator; and

applying to the material actinic light from an emitter of actinic light located on the applicator for a period of time sufficient to convert the material to a polymeric, non-fluent condition.

33. A method of applying a polymeric, non-fluent material to a surface of tissue internally of a mammal, comprising:

applying percutaneously an initially entirely fluent, pre-polymeric material to a tissue surface internally of a mammal, the material being activatable to a non-fluent, polymeric condition by exposure to actinic light; and

thereafter applying to the material actinic light for a sufficient length of time to effect in situ conversion of the material from a pre-polymeric, fluent to a polymeric, non-fluent condition.

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